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ROY E. SIMPSON

Superintendent of Public Instruction

EDITOR:

IVAN R. WATERMAN

Chief, Bureau of Textbooks and Publications

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THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM IN CALIFORNIA

JAMES M. HEMPHILL, Supervisor of Special Financial Services to Schools (School Lunch Program)

The National School Lunch Program has been in operation in the United States less than two years, but the problem of school feeding is far from new. Organized school feeding began in Europe as an outgrowth of the Industrial Revolution and the social doctrines of the French Revolution which permeated not only France but adjoining countries. The first provision for meals for school children on record was in 1790 in Munich, Germany, when Count Rumford established soup kitchens for unemployed workmen and invited hungry school children to the kitchens.

This school feeding movement spread throughout Germany and Europe. In France the canteens were originated in 1849. One section of the French National Guard, finding a small surplus in its treasury, presented it to the city of Paris to be used for the education of poor children. Some of this money was spent to furnish a warm noonday meal. In 1882, school funds were made available in various cities in France to maintain the school canteens, and children who could not pay were given free meals. This policy, in substance, has been continued up to the present time.

THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

The school lunch movement spread to England, and in 1866 in London "The Destitute Children's Dinner Society" was established for the feeding of underprivileged school children. The provision of school lunches became a national issue during the Boer War when a British army general stated that only two out of every five men who wished to become soldiers were physically fit. An investigation made by a committee appointed by Parliament showed that malnutrition was the chief cause of this failure to pass physical examinations for the army and it was believed this condition could be alleviated by good nutrition during school years.

In 1905 there were 158 voluntary organizations and a total of 360 feeding projects in England. There was no attempt to do more than to give immediate relief to distress. Public funds were used for school feeding only when no private funds were available.

As a result of increased public pressure, Parliament in 1906 passed the Provision of Meals Act which gave local educational authorities authorization to install cafeterias as a regular part of school equipment and to serve suitable lunches for children attending elementary schools. Meals were served at a reasonable charge to children who could afford to pay and were served free to needy children.

Holland was the first country to enact national legislation specifically for school feeding. A law passed in 1900 authorized municipalities to provide food and clothing for all school children in both public and private schools who were unable to go to school regularly because of lack of food and clothing, and to those who would not continue to attend school regularly unless food and clothes were provided.

By 1913 school feeding had received wide recognition and had been made the subject of national legislation in France, Switzerland, Holland, Great Britain, Italy, Denmark, Finland, Austria, and Belgium. Since that time, legislation has been enacted in Spain and Russia. In Sweden, Norway, and Germany, extensive municipal legislation provided for school lunches.

In Great Britain during the school year 1938-39 nearly 700,000 children in schools received free meals. In terms of total school enrollment, about 12 per cent of all school children in England and Wales received free milk; about 1 per cent received free solid meals; and nearly 3 per cent received both free meals and milk.

The present British program involves a yearly public expenditure of about \$300,000,000. A comparable program in the United States would cost about one billion dollars a year.

Other countries have also put school lunch programs into effect. In Egypt national legislation provides for school feeding on a free and widespread basis. The government of India supplemented school children's diets with skim milk and the beneficial effects were so impressive that in 1938 it reduced the duties on dried milk. The New Zealand government provides a half-pint of milk free to every child each school day. The school lunch program has developed more recently among Latin American countries, but during the last quarter of a century every Central and South American country has developed some form of school feeding.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM IN UNITED STATES

In the United States there has been interest in school lunches for many years, but the program has developed slowly. The first record in this country of serving meals to school children is that of the Children's Aid Society of New York City. In 1853, this organization opened the first of its industrial schools, which were later taken over by the public school system, and gave food to all children who attended. The school lunch program grew steadily, but sporadically, for the next seventy-five years. Its development was most rapid in the cities. The Federal Government first gave aid to the school lunch program in 1933 through the Work Projects Administration.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture began its assistance to school lunch programs in 1935 under authority provided in Section 32 of Public Law 320, which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to divert agri-

cultural commodities from normal channels of trade and to increase their utilization among low-income groups by various means. Donations of surplus commodities to schools reached a level of 56,000,000 pounds a month in 1941, benefiting five million children. A special "penny milk" program also was developed for the dual purpose of helping to meet a serious nutritional problem and to expand the market for dairy products.

With our entry into World War II, distribution channels could not be maintained by the states, and agricultural surpluses were diminished. However, the large percentage of rejections for military service because of defects caused in whole or in part by malnutrition gave further emphasis to the importance of providing well-balanced, nutritious meals to school children.

A transition program was developed which substituted financial assistance for local purchases of food in lieu of donations of commodities when deliveries of commodities were cut off due to wartime restrictions. Under the program which operated during the last few months of the 1943-44 school year, financial assistance was provided for any one of six types of meals ranging from complete lunches, supplemental lunches, snacks, breakfasts, and suppers, to the serving of half-pints of milk.

FEDERAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

At the beginning of the 1944-45 school year the Community School Lunch Program was established and was maintained for two school years, 1944-45 and 1945-46. Special authority¹ for the program was included each year in the Department of Agriculture appropriation act to assure the program's continuation.

The Community School Lunch Program established three meal types: A, B, and C. The A type consists of a balanced meal providing one-third to one-half of the student's daily nutritional requirements. Type B is a balanced meal similar to Type A but providing smaller portions. Type C is the serving of milk only. The nutrient requirements for the three meal types were established by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The requirements did not specify definite menus or recipes to be used but set forth the proper quantity of the several food classifications which, when combined, produced a balanced meal providing one-third to one-half of the child's daily nutritive requirements. The choice of menus and recipes to be used by individual sponsors was left to their selection, but guidance was provided by trained nutritionists serving as school lunch field representatives.

The maximum financial assistance for the three meal types was fixed at nine cents for Type A, six cents for Type B, and two cents for Type C. The individual reimbursement rates were adjusted to meet the respective

¹ Section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress.

sponsors' needs within the maximum limitations, and to extend available assistance to the greatest number. Foods were purchased locally from farmers, retailers, or wholesalers. The program was administered within the various states by the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Data on school lunch programs in California during 1944-46 are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

SELECTED DATA ON SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1944-45, 1945-46¹

	1944-45	1945-46	Comparison 1944-45 and 1945-46
Number of agreements between the government and local sponsors.....	737	732	—5
Number of schools.....	839	1,035	+196
Average number of meals served per day.....	132,523	156,463	+23,940
Average number of free meals served per day....	7,736	8,580	+844
Percentage of free meals served.....	5.8%	5.5%	—0.3%
Total meals served.....	24,033,846	28,239,930	+4,206,084
Type A.....	16,122,267	19,304,786	+3,182,519
Type A without milk.....	1,221,333	1,333,048	+111,715
Type B.....	1,379,880	1,715,690	+335,810
Type B without milk.....	245,244	192,787	—52,437
Type C.....	5,065,122	5,693,619	+628,497
Total income.....	\$5,464,417	\$6,706,504	+1,242,087
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Funds.....	1,656,994	1,952,392	+285,398
Income from children.....	3,306,741	4,122,758	+816,017
Other cash income.....	423,909	554,615	+130,706
Noncash income.....	76,773	76,739	+6
Total expenditures.....	\$5,339,892	\$6,707,655	+1,367,763
Food.....	3,420,985	4,287,393	+866,408
Labor.....	1,558,209	1,976,455	+418,246
Other.....	360,698	443,807	+83,109

¹ Data from Production and Marketing Administration Food Distributions Programs Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Area Office, San Francisco, California.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

On June 4, 1946, President Truman signed the National School Lunch Act.² This legislation declares it to be the policy of Congress as a measure of national security to safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other foods by assisting the states, through grants-in-aid and other means, to provide an adequate supply of foods and facilities for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of nonprofit school lunch programs. This legislation provided

² Public Law 396, 79th Congress.

continuing authority to Congress to appropriate funds each fiscal year to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Funds for the program are apportioned to the various states by the Secretary of Agriculture according to a formula set forth in the legislation. The formula utilizes two factors, the first being the number of children aged 5 to 17 within the state, as determined by the last certified census; the second, the need for assistance in the state as indicated by the relation of per capita income in the state to the per capita income in the United States.

The appropriation made for the fiscal year 1946-47 was \$75,000,000. Later this amount was supplemented by a deficiency appropriation of \$6,000,000. Heretofore, federal assistance had been given schools only for the purchase of food. The passage of the National School Lunch Act, however, provides a fixed sum each fiscal year of \$10,000,000 to be apportioned to the states for the purpose of assisting schools in acquiring needed equipment for the storage, preparation, and serving of food. The amounts set aside and their purposes were as follows:

\$46,800,000 of the original \$65,000,000 was apportioned to the states to reimburse schools for foods purchased locally.

\$13,625,000 was set aside to purchase agricultural commodities to be distributed directly to schools through agencies of the various states.

\$2,625,000 was earmarked for administrative expense of the Department of Agriculture.

\$1,950,000 was withheld for apportionment among Alaska, Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The original apportionment of funds to California provided funds to schools amounting to \$1,575,175 for food and \$326,478 for "non-food" assistance or equipment. Subsequent reapportionments of funds recovered by the Department from states whose original apportionments exceeded their needs, and an additional apportionment made available by a deficiency appropriation, increased California's total apportionment for food to \$2,725,171.

The National School Lunch Act recognizes the responsibility of the states to make increased financial contribution if the program is to be expanded to serve a higher percentage of children in a greater number of schools. In the period 1947 through 1950 it requires that federal assistance be matched by funds expended within the state on a dollar-for-dollar basis. For the period 1951 through 1955, funds expended from within the state must equal \$1.50 for each federal dollar expended. From 1955 on, funds spent within the state must equal \$3.00 for each dollar of federal assistance funds.

The Act provides that for the period until June, 1948, the governor of a state may designate any agency within the state to administer the grant-in-aid funds. After that date, funds must be administered by the

state educational agency. In California, the Governor has designated the California State Department of Education to administer the program, and state funds were provided for administration of the Act within the state.

Prior to the enactment of the School Lunch Act, the administration of the Community School Lunch Program was carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Under the new law states are required to enter into a standard agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and to formulate a plan of operation to be approved before funds can be made available to the state by the Secretary. Inasmuch as the Secretary has the primary responsibility for the proper utilization of funds appropriated by the Congress, there remain certain functions of audit and over-all program supervision which he may not delegate to the states. Those functions within the state are the responsibility of the Production and Marketing Administration, Food Distribution Programs Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The program continues the three meal types, A, B, and C, previously established by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The maximum financial assistance for the three meal types remains as before: nine cents for Type A; six cents for Type B; two cents for Type C.

Data relating to the operation of the School Lunch Program in California during the 1946-47 school year are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

PRESENT STATUS OF PROGRAM IN CALIFORNIA

Although the National School Lunch Program is set up on a long-term basis, funds to finance it must be appropriated each year by Congress.

During the committee hearings held in the spring of 1947, there were indications that Congress might require the states to assume more of the responsibility in financing the program. At several times during the hearings strong pressure was exerted to eliminate the crediting of payments by children for lunches as matching funds. Although the National School Lunch Act requires that from 1946 to 1950 each dollar of federal funds to be matched by a dollar from "sources within the state," during the fiscal year 1946-47 the payments of children for lunches were counted as matching funds. Of the total \$8,128,606.11 in local income reported in Table II, approximately \$6,000,000 was received from children as payment for lunches.

The Eightieth Congress finally allowed the payments of children for lunches to be counted as matching funds and appropriated \$65,000,000 to finance the program during 1947-48. Of this amount California's allocation was \$1,708,733. Congress thereby reduced the amount previously appropriated by \$10,000,000, eliminating non-food assistance funds. At the same time Congress reminded the Department of Agriculture of the

Anti-deficiency Act³ which requires that appropriations be so apportioned in monthly or other allotments as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations later in the same fiscal year.

Because of the reduced appropriation, most states were forced to take drastic action with regard to policies of reimbursement to sponsors. The California State Department of Education notified all county, city, and district superintendents of schools in the spring of 1947 that new school lunch applications, and applications to amend existing agreements, would be accepted until September 30, 1947. After that date applications would be considered only in terms of funds available at the time.⁴

³ Public Law 665, 31st Congress.

⁴ California State Department of Education, School Lunch Bulletin No. 15, May 19, 1947.

Table 2
SELECTED DATA ON SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS IN CALIFORNIA FOR THE
SCHOOL YEAR, 1946-1947¹

Month	Number of schools reporting	Average number of meals served per day	Federal food expenditures ²	Matching funds ³	Number schools receiving commodities ⁴	Nonfood claims approved ⁵
Sept.-----	541	104,231	\$32,869 81	\$147,388 32	188	-----
Oct.-----	1,005	178,990	272,716 53	723,361 15	307	-----
Nov.-----	1,183	212,829	247,599 29	722,478 04	134	-----
Dec.-----	1,207	211,830	221,059 31	655,782 21	120	-----
Jan.-----	1,081	183,036	361,672 59	1,119,990 78	611	\$1,180 05
Feb.-----	1,483	250,820	337,603 54	1,044,664 12	373	43,846 92
March-----	1,471	243,422	337,939 51	1,066,126 38	985	-----
April-----	1,458	224,396	285,965 48	997,286 85	1,112	62,522 72
May-----	1,428	220,786	300,207 63	1,098,273 91	860	42,303 96
June-----	1,132	176,119	120,002 81	503,254 35	177	178,326 79
Totals -----	-----	-----	\$2,517,636 50	\$8,128,606 11	-----	\$328,180 44

¹ Data compiled by California State Department of Education, School Lunch Program, September 29, 1947.

² Subsequent adjustments have reduced federal food expenditures to \$2,516,530.12.

³ Distribution of matching funds, 1946-47:

State funds spent for administration (based on unaudited figures)..... \$51,561.11
Estimated value of donated goods and services..... 185,888.00

"Other" income, including contributions made by parent-teacher associations, service clubs, etc., income from sale of ice cream, candy, etc., and income from "snack bars." Some income from the payment for lunches by adults has also been reported by schools under this classification..... 1,578,232.00
Payments for lunches by children and adults..... 6,312,925.00

Total matching funds, 1946-47..... \$8,128,606.11

⁴ Only those schools participating in the National School Lunch Program have been reported. Other schools have also received commodities.

⁵ Subsequent adjustments have reduced the amount of federal funds actually spent for non-food assistance to \$324,561.19.

Table 3

**TOTAL MEALS SERVED IN SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS IN CALIFORNIA DURING
THE SCHOOL YEAR, 1946-1947¹**

A. Total meals served

Month	Type of meals served ²				
	A	AWOM	B	BWOM	C
September.....	337,411	10,648	10,153	547	85,634
October.....	2,734,641	100,316	104,519	8,180	780,467
November.....	2,446,352	84,092	136,594	10,844	789,839
December.....	2,193,452	74,256	115,345	9,760	650,636
January.....	3,583,233	101,671	168,510	12,176	1,217,501
February.....	3,307,388	120,914	158,301	10,507	1,204,046
March.....	3,282,402	142,572	158,958	10,925	1,270,448
April.....	2,783,849	129,481	127,643	11,599	1,021,135
May.....	2,898,369	154,036	148,057	7,143	1,162,371
June.....	1,151,553	51,821	58,270	2,293	538,567
Totals.....	24,718,650	969,807	1,186,350	83,974	8,720,644

B. Total meals served free or at reduced rates (also included in preceding tabulation) to children unable to pay regular charges. This service is a provision of the National School Lunch Act

Month	Type of meals served ²				
	A	AWOM	B	BWOM	C
September.....	18,724	148	282	-----	2,828
October.....	157,680	1,539	4,391	-----	28,989
November.....	154,605	1,632	6,255	-----	29,534
December.....	145,248	1,845	5,741	-----	29,822
January.....	250,361	2,391	9,141	-----	47,671
February.....	208,056	2,437	4,456	-----	43,699
March.....	223,410	2,526	4,760	-----	44,453
April.....	173,322	10,629	3,438	-----	26,913
May.....	179,569	3,583	4,531	-----	48,868
June.....	72,823	645	1,156	-----	13,616
Totals.....	1,583,798	27,375	44,151	-----	316,393

¹ Data compiled by California State Department of Education, School Lunch Program, September 29, 1947.

² Key to types of meals:

Type A is a balanced meal providing one-third to one-half of the student's daily nutritional requirements. Reimbursement from federal grants during 1946-1947 for this type of meal is at the rate of 9 cents per meal.

Type AWOM is the same as Type A without milk. The reimbursement rate for this type of meal was at the rate of 7 cents per meal.

Type B is a balanced meal similar to Type A but providing smaller portions. Reimbursement for this type of meal was at the rate of 6 cents per meal.

Type BWOM is the same as Type B without milk. Reimbursement for this type of meal was at the rate of 4 cents per meal.

Type C is the serving of milk only. Reimbursement was at the rate of 2 cents per pupil-serving.

In August all school lunch sponsors were notified as follows concerning reduced reimbursement rates:

The following maximum rates of reimbursement are established until further notice:

Type A Meals with Milk	5 cents
Type B Meals with Milk	3 cents
Type C Meals	2 cents

No reimbursement will be made for meals without milk unless the sponsor certifies in writing that a safe supply of whole milk cannot be obtained. Should the federal allocation for any quarter be insufficient to reimburse at these rates, the deficit will be prorated equitably to all sponsors. Should experience show that surplus is being accumulated at the state agency level, the reimbursement rates of needy sponsors will be increased.⁵

Notwithstanding reduced reimbursement rates and rising costs, indications are that, generally, sponsors have maintained meal standards during September, October, November, and December of 1947. Maximum charges to children for Type A meals, including milk, have been held to 25 cents for elementary schools and 30 cents for high schools. Many sponsors have been able to charge lower prices. With food and labor costs continuing to rise, however, it is questionable how long present meal prices can be maintained unless reimbursement rates are increased. It should be recognized that a further increase in charges made to children will eliminate first those children who most need a balanced lunch.

We are wasting money trying to educate children with half-starved bodies. They cannot absorb teaching. They hold back classes, require extra time of teachers, and repeat grades. This is expensive stupidity, but its immediate cost to our educational system is as nothing compared to the ultimate cost to the Nation. Something like 9,000,000 school children are not getting a diet adequate for health and well-being. And malnutrition is our greatest producer of ill health. Like nearly fresh fish, a nearly adequate diet is not enough. A plan to feed these children properly would pay incalculable dividends.—*Dr. Thomas Parron, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.*⁶

⁵ California State Department of Education, School Lunch Bulletin No. 16, Aug. 15, 1947.

⁶ Quoted in *School Lunches and Education: Helps from Federal Agencies*. Circular No. 202. Washington: Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education (mimeographed).

GOVERNOR WARREN'S PROCLAMATION OF CONSERVATION WEEK

Proclamation

In our observances of the various Centennial anniversaries of events highlighting California's glorious history, it is proper for us to reflect that this State's steady progress during the past one hundred years has been due in large part to the greatness of its store of natural resources.

California's abundance of natural wealth enables us to look forward with complete confidence to a future even more promising than was our past. We must bear in mind, however, that none of these resources is inexhaustible. It is our solemn obligation to use them wisely, and to preserve and replenish them for the use of generations still to come.

Conservation programs which are being carried out in California by various government and private agencies merit the whole-hearted support of us all. Each of us, whether he lives in the city or in the country, can assist materially in husbanding the precious reserves of good soil, water, hydro-electric power, forests, minerals, petroleum, natural gas and other resources which have already contributed so much to the growth of our State.

We can do this by familiarizing ourselves with the many ways in which these natural resources contribute to the comfort of our daily life, and by remaining constantly on guard against their waste. We can give encouragement to programs for the development of new water and power sources and for the reclamation of arable land. We can, by our exercise of good outdoor manners in California's beautiful natural playgrounds, help to prevent the needless destruction of forests and wildlife by fire.

To call the attention of our people to the numerous ways in which they can contribute to the preservation of our magnificent heritage, I, Earl Warren, Governor of California, do hereby proclaim the week of March 6 to 14, 1948, as CONSERVATION WEEK in California, and urge that during this week the importance of carrying out extensive programs of conservation be stressed in public meetings, homes and schools throughout our State.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 3rd day of February, A.D. One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-eight.

(Signed) EARL WARREN
Governor of California

ATTEST:
(Signed) FRANK M. JORDAN
Secretary of State



SUMMARY OF ELECTIONS HELD IN 1947 UNDER THE PROGRAM OF OPTIONAL REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

GEORGE H. GEYER, State Survey Director, Commission on School Districts

In seven California counties, Local Survey Committees presented to the electors in the fall of 1947 sixteen proposals for reorganization of school districts. These proposals embodied reorganizations as follows:

1. In Riverside County, creation of a unified district within the area of the present San Jacinto and Hemet Union High School Districts
2. In Santa Barbara County, creation of a unified district within the area of the present Lompoc Union High School District with the addition of two adjoining elementary districts
3. In Nevada County, creation of a unified district in all of the territory in the county west of Donner Summit
4. In Humboldt County, creation of six unified districts each within the approximate area of existing high school districts, including elementary districts not a part of any high school district
5. In Mendocino County, creation of five unified districts within the approximate areas of existing high school districts
6. In Solano County, creation of a unified district within the area of the Dixon Union High School
7. In San Bernardino County, enlargement of the San Bernardino Junior College District to include most of the desert area

Three of the proposed new districts were effected. Unified districts were formed in the South Fork area in Humboldt County, in the Anderson Valley area of Mendocino County, and in the Dixon area of Solano County. In the Anderson Valley area of Mendocino County prior to the election, the citizens petitioned the Board of Supervisors to effect the recommended unification, thus obviating the necessity for an election. The election in the Dixon area of Solano County was the first held in which the recommendation for reorganization had been prepared by the Local Survey Committee augmented by a member of each board of trustees in the area under consideration; this election carried by a substantial majority in every district involved.

In accordance with Section 4920 of the Education Code, further study will be undertaken in the areas where electors failed to confirm the proposals of the Local Survey Committees, and it is expected that new plans and recommendations will be submitted in these areas this year or next. It is anticipated that all Local Survey Committees in the State will submit one or more recommendations this spring for approval of the Regional and State Commissions; these, if approved, will be presented to the voters between July 1 and December 31, 1948.

Local Survey Committee meetings are increasing in frequency. Many Local Survey Committees are holding area meetings at key centers prior to arriving at final recommendations. Public interest in school district reorganization reflects the activity of Local Survey Committees. Requests for informational material, articles, and speakers have been received by the Commission staff and by Local Survey Committees in sharply increased numbers. More visitors are attending Local Survey Committee meetings. The addition of trustees to Local Survey Committees (Education Code Section 4901) and the requirement that a public hearing be held on reorganization proposals in every school district affected (Education Code Section 4912) give promise of extending the effectiveness of the program. The year 1948 promises to be one of accelerated activity in the program of optional reorganization of school districts.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ROY E. SIMPSON, Superintendent

APPOINTMENTS TO STAFF

CECYL N. HAVELIN has been appointed as Consultant in School Health Education in the Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation, effective February 1, 1948. This is the position left vacant in the summer of 1947 by resignation of Dr. Bernice Moss. Mrs. Havelin has served since 1944 as Director of the Community Health Education Project in California, financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and operated under the sponsorship and administration of the State Department of Education. She has supervised the establishment of courses of study in community health education in state colleges and universities accredited for teacher training and has conducted surveys of community health practices in the State. Her headquarters will be at 1005 Black Building, 357 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 13.

VIVIAN S. LYNNDELLE has been appointed to the staff of the Bureau of Special Education, Division of Instruction, as Consultant in Education of the Hard of Hearing, effective March 1, 1948. Mrs. Lynndelle has been director of speech correction and hearing conservation in the Alameda City Unified School District since 1933 and has conducted teacher-training courses in special education at summer sessions of the University of Southern California and San Francisco State College, and for the University of California Extension Division. She is a graduate of the normal training department of the oral school for the deaf at Mystic, Connecticut, and holds the bachelor's degree from the College of Holy Names in Oakland, California. She has taught at the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley and in schools for the deaf in six other states. Her headquarters will be in Sacramento.

THOMAS J. MAHAN was appointed as Assistant Supervisor for Child Care Centers in northern California, effective January 26, 1948. Dr. Mahan holds the master's degree from Colorado State College of Education at Greeley, where he served as dean of men and professor of education from 1928 to 1939. He holds the doctoral degree with majors in education and psychology at Teachers College, Columbia University. From 1939 to 1947 Dr. Mahan was supervisor of education and recreation for the Federal Works Administration and the War Relocation Authority. His headquarters will be in Berkeley at 1386 Shattuck Avenue.

CONFERENCE ON SPECIAL EDUCATION

The State Department of Education and San Francisco State College are sponsors of a Conference on Education of Exceptional Children to be held in San Francisco on April 9 and 10, 1948.

The program includes registration at Hotel Whitcomb Friday morning, April 9; a general session at 2:00 p.m. and a banquet at 7:15 p.m., both at the Whitcomb. On Saturday, April 10, section meetings will be held from ten to twelve at San Francisco State College; and from two to four the Northern California Council for Exceptional Children will hold its spring meeting in Frederick Burk Auditorium at the State College.

Speakers for the general session on Friday will include Superintendent of Public Instruction Roy E. Simpson; J. Paul Leonard, President of San Francisco State College; F. W. Doyle, Chief of the Bureau of Special Education in the Division of Instruction, State Department of Education; and Leo Cain, Professor of Education and Director of the Program for Exceptional Children, San Francisco State College. Mr. Doyle will speak on "Recent Legislation for Exceptional Children and Its Implications"; Dr. Cain will speak on "Teacher Training for Special Education."

Subjects to be discussed in six section meetings on Saturday morning will relate to the general theme, "Recruitment and Training of Teachers for Special Education." Individual sections will consider the mentally retarded; hearing difficulties; speech correction; sight conservation; the orthopedically handicapped (including cerebral-palsied children); and specific teacher training offered in the state. Program chairman for the Saturday afternoon meeting is Marion C. Fuller of Berkeley public schools.

Further information about the conference may be secured by addressing F. W. Doyle, Chief, Bureau of Special Education, State Department of Education, Sacramento 14; or Leo Cain, Department of Education, San Francisco State College, 124 Buchanan Street, San Francisco 2.

CHILD CARE CONFERENCE, MARCH 21-25, 1948

Plans are being completed for the program of the Child Care Conference called by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be held in Los Angeles, March 21-25. District superintendents of schools in the areas where child care centers are in operation, supervisors of the child care programs, and head teachers in the centers are especially invited to attend.

The conference will open on Sunday evening, March 21, with a general session at which Mrs. Monica Owens, Field Consultant for the Play Schools Association in New York, will speak on "Planning for Children in an Extended Day Care Program."

Other meetings will include a general session with Helen Heffernan as guest speaker; a panel discussion with Lynette Messer as chairman; group meetings to discuss the school-age child, play activities, relationship of parents and teachers, and school visits. There will be an evening of films, with informal discussion led by Dr. Helen Christianson. At luncheon on March 25, Mrs. Clara P. Snyder will summarize the conference findings.

Headquarters for the conference will be the California Teachers Association Building at 612 South Figueroa Street. Locations for the various scheduled meetings will be announced by mail as soon as arrangements are completed.

BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

IVAN R. WATERMAN, Chief

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Manual of Physical Education Activities for the Elementary Schools of the State of California. Prepared by N. P. Neilson and Winifred Van Hagen. Revised edition. Sacramento: California State Department of Education, 1948. Pp. viii + 354.

The revised edition of this work is for the most part a photographic reproduction of Part II of the original 1929 edition of the *Manual*. It has been published at this time to serve the current and urgent need of California elementary schools. The introductory portion includes the reprinted text of two pamphlets: (1) *Health and Physical Fitness for All American Children and Youth—Educational Policies for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation*, published jointly in December, 1945, by the Educational Policies Commission (of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators) and the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation; and (2) *The Needs of Children and Youth in Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation*, published in November, 1945, by the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. The appendix includes an up-to-date bibliography, provisions of the California Education Code and the Health and Safety Code and regulations of the State Board of Education relating to health education, physical education, and recreation.

Copies of the *Manual* will be furnished for use by teachers in elementary schools on the basis of requests from county, city, and district superintendents. Inquiries may be directed to the Bureau of Textbooks and Publications.

Salaries of Public School Teachers in California, 1947-48. Sacramento: California State Department of Education, January, 1948. Pp. 14 (photo offset from typewritten copy).

This pamphlet, prepared by the Bureau of Education Research, contains three charts and seven tables presenting a comparison of yearly salaries paid to public school teachers in California in 1947-48 with those paid in the previous year, 1946-47. The data are arranged so as to show separate figures for elementary schools, high schools, and junior colleges. Junior high school salaries are included with high schools.

Copies of the pamphlet have been distributed to county, city, and district superintendents of schools. Additional copies are available upon request to the Bureau of Textbooks and Publications.

Graded Enrollment and Enrollment in Special Classes in California Public Schools, by Counties, on October 31, 1947. Sacramento: California State Department of Education, Bureau of Education Research, December, 1947. Chart, 16" x 20".

This chart presents figures on enrollment of pupils in public school grades from kindergarten through grade fourteen, and in various special classes, by counties. The data were compiled by the Bureau of Education Research from reports submitted by public school districts as of October 31, 1947, and have been presented in summary form on page 31 of the February issue of *California Schools*.

The chart has been distributed to county, city, and district superintendents of schools. A limited supply of additional copies is available for distribution on request to the Bureau of Textbooks and Publications.

INTERPRETATIONS OF SCHOOL LAW

ALFRED E. LENTZ, Administrative Adviser

[The following items are merely digests, and although care is taken to state accurately the purport of the decisions and opinions reported, the items have the limitations inherent in all digests. The reader is therefore urged to examine the complete text of a decision or opinion and, when necessary, secure competent legal advice before taking any action based thereon.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS

School District as Flame Retardant Application Concern

An inquiry from the State Fire Marshal as to whether, under Health and Safety Code Sections 13115 to 13130, the State Fire Marshal could register as a flame retardant application concern, without the payment of the annual and renewal registration fee, a public agency such as a school district, or a university, either publicly or privately operated, is answered by the following statement:

"School districts are political subdivisions and may only engage in such activities as are specified by law or necessarily included. A university, as such, would not, in our opinion, be properly engaged in manufacturing material or chemicals or applying them as a business, and would, therefore, have no occasion to be registered as an 'application concern.'" (AGO 47-261, January 2, 1948.)

Annexation of Territory to Elementary School District in Union Elementary School District and Consequences of Such Annexation

A portion of an elementary school district may be annexed, under Education Code Section 2896, to an elementary school district which is a part of a union elementary school district located in another county without reference to Education Code Section 2452 and it is not necessary that the territory to be so annexed first withdraw from the elementary school district of which it is a part. The disposition of funds, property and obligations (including bonded indebtedness) of the territory so annexed is controlled by Education Code Section 2563, subject to Education Code Section 1597.1.

If the annexation be effected prior to February 1, 1948, the electors residing in the territory annexed will be eligible to vote at the election for members of the governing board of the union elementary school district to be held in May, 1948, and at a bond election held by the union elementary school district between February 2, 1948, and July 1, 1948.

There is no authority for an annexation of territory under Education Code Section 2896 to a union elementary school district as such; the annexation must be to a district comprising a part of the union elementary school district. (AGO 47-284, December 5, 1947.)

**Payment of Tuition Due District of Attendance for Pupils Attending
Under Agreement Made by County Board of Education**

Where a county board of education has entered into an agreement with the governing board of a district under Education Code Section 1503 for the attendance in such district of pupils residing in another school district, and the governing board of the district of residence refuses to pay to the district of attendance the amount required to be paid by it under such agreement, the governing board of the district of attendance may seek a writ of mandate against the governing board of the district of residence directing such payment to be made, but the county superintendent of schools cannot draw a warrant on the funds of the district of residence for the payment of the amount due the district of attendance. (AGO 47-287, December 10, 1947.)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

ADDITIONS TO CALENDAR OF EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS

During 1947-48 a calendar of state-wide and regional meetings and conferences for educational personnel has been published from time to time in *California Schools*. Notices of the following events have been received since the February issue went to press.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Place</i>
March 20-23, 1948	California Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Annual Conference	U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego
March 21-24	Annual Conference of Elementary School Principals and District Superintendents of Schools, in co-operation with California Elementary School Principals Association	Hotel Wilton, Long Beach
March 21-25	Child Care Conference	Los Angeles
March 22	California Association for Adult Education, California Association of Adult Education Administrators, and California Council of Adult Education, Joint Meeting	Marina Junior High School, San Francisco
March 25	California Committee for the Study of Education	University of California Berkeley
April 9-10	Conference on Special Education	San Francisco
April 14-17	California Association of Public School Business Officials, Annual Conference	Hotel del Coronado, Coronado
April 17	State Commission on School Districts	Palace Hotel, San Francisco
April 23-24	State Board of Education	San Francisco
April 23-24	Affiliation Committee (University of California and Secondary Schools)	Los Angeles
June 19	State Commission on School Districts	Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles
August 21	State Commission on School Districts	Palace Hotel, San Francisco

JOINT MEETING ON ADULT EDUCATION

Three state-wide organizations concerned with adult education will hold a joint meeting in San Francisco at the time of the Conference of Secondary School Administrators in March. The meeting will take place at the Marina School, March 22, at 2:00 p.m. Speakers will be Professor Howard Y. McClusky of the University of Michigan and Superintendent Herbert C. Clish of San Francisco Public Schools. The three participating organizations are the California Association for Adult Education, the California Association for Adult Education Administrators, and the California Council of Adult Education.

BUSINESS EDUCATOR'S YEARBOOK, 1948

The Bureau of Business Education has received an announcement stating that the *American Business Educator's Yearbook* for 1948 is to be devoted to physical layout, equipment, and supplies for business education. Chapters of the volume will deal with planning classrooms for business education, selecting equipment for business training, selecting teaching aids for business departments, buying and storing supplies. The Yearbook will be available in April, 1948, at a price of \$2.50. Orders may be placed with the New York University Book Store, Washington Square, New York 2, New York.

CHILDREN AND MUSIC

Children and Music, the first membership service bulletin of the Association for Childhood Education, indirectly answers such questions as: When should my child begin to take music lessons? and What can I do to keep my child interested in studying music? It states a philosophy of music education, describes many varieties of musical experiences that contribute to the development of children from two to twelve years of age, and emphasizes the importance of children as producers of music. Sections of the bulletin have been contributed by experienced music educators. Bibliographies of books for teachers and children, and lists of recorded materials are included. This 32-page pamphlet may be purchased from the Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, at fifty cents a copy; in lots of 25 or more, forty cents a copy.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY SERIES ON "LIVING THE AMERICAN WAY"

As the first step in a program to teach American youth the values of American ideals and institutions, Stanford University has undertaken the preparation of a series of books describing the American way of life.

The books will supplement regular texts for use in elementary and high schools, and are scheduled to be published in 1949 by the Stanford

University Press. They will be designed to promote faith in American democracy, the rights and responsibilities of the individual, the American economy, and the American cultural heritage. Dr. Edward A. Krug, associate professor of education, is supervising research to determine the best techniques and to develop the best materials for teaching the rights and responsibilities of free men.

Development of the series is financed by a gift of \$80,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Gordon B. Crary and Mr. and Mrs. Allan H. Crary, all of Los Angeles.

NATIONAL CONTEST ON THE UNITED NATIONS

The American Association for the United Nations, Inc., 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, N. Y., has announced the Twenty-second Annual High School Contest, the theme of which will be the United Nations and related problems. National and local prizes are awarded to winners in a nation-wide examination which will be conducted in local high schools on April 9, 1948. The national first prize for 1948 is a European trip or \$500; the second prize is \$100. Cash prizes are offered for winners in northern and southern California areas.

The contest is open to students from any recognized secondary school in the United States, either public, private, or denominational, who are under 21 years of age and citizens of the United States.

The examination questions will be based on two pamphlets: *We, the Peoples—A Brief History of the United Nations* (1947 Revised Edition), and *The United Nations Charter*. A set of these pamphlets is sent free to each school registering for the contest. Additional sets cost 25 cents. The best two papers from each school are forwarded as entries in the national contest.

A printed folder giving full details of the contest may be secured from the secretary of the contest in southern California, Miss Mary J. Workman, 416 West 8th Street, Los Angeles 14, or from the chairman of the contest in northern California, Mr. Lloyd Luckman, c/o International Center, 68 Post Street, San Francisco. Mr. Luckman can also be reached at San Francisco Junior College.

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES SCHOLARSHIP

The Colorado School of Mines offers to a California student a four-year scholarship, the annual value of which is approximately \$425 in tuition. Application for this scholarship, which should be forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be made by any person who is a recent high school graduate or who has had several years of college work and who has scholastic standing in the upper tenth of his high school, preparatory, or college classes.

The applicant must be a new student or a student not in attendance at the Colorado School of Mines at the time of application for the scholar-

ship. He must be a bona fide resident of California. He should be vigorous, both mentally and physically, and should possess character, courage, energy, determination, and the ability to think clearly. Specifically, he should possess an aptitude for engineering.

School administrators are requested to recommend to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, not later than June 1, 1948, any student who may be interested in and eligible for this award, submitting a transcript of the applicant's high school or college record, and as many letters of recommendation as they may wish to send.

Information concerning entrance requirements may be obtained by writing to William V. Burger, Director of Admissions, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado.

EASTERN STAR EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Funds for scholarships of \$250 a year have been allocated by the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of the State of California, for the purpose of assisting worthy and needy students of outstanding ability and sincerity of purpose. Only high school students in the high senior year are eligible to apply for these scholarships. The awards will be based on character, personality, scholastic record, aptitude, sound health, and good citizenship.

The scholarships will be paid in two equal installments, the first in time for registration and the second at midyear. The scholarships may be regranted yearly for a period of 4 years. Applications must reach the office of the Grand Secretary of the Order of the Eastern Star of the State of California, at 633 Phelan Building, San Francisco, not later than *May first*.

SCHOLASTIC INDUSTRIAL ARTS AWARDS

The Second Annual Scholastic Industrial Arts Awards Program and Fair, conducted by Scholastic Magazines, will be held at the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, from August 22 through September 22, 1948.

Any student in grades 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, enrolled in shop or drawing courses in a public, private, or denominational school in the United States is eligible to enter. Entries of work in the following divisions are acceptable, each division being divided into three groups according to school status of contestants:

WOOD DIVISION: Carving, Furniture Making, Wood Turning, Patternmaking

MACHINE SHOP DIVISION: Hand Tools, Machine Tools

PLASTICS DIVISION

DRAWING DIVISION: Working Drawings, Machine Drawings, Architectural Working Drawings, Architectural Presentation Drawings

METAL DIVISION: Wrought Copper and Brass, Wrought Aluminum, Cast Aluminum

GRAPHIC ARTS DIVISION: Printing

Copies of a rules booklet and entry blanks may be secured by writing to George H. Fern, Director, Scholastic Industrial Arts Awards, 220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Entries must be shipped between May 15 and June 20, 1948.

WASHINGTON TRIP WINNERS IN SCIENCE TALENT SEARCH

Eight girls and 32 boys in the United States were invited to Washington, D. C., for an all-expense trip, February 27 to March 2, to attend the Science Talent Institute. Ten winners of the forty will be awarded Westinghouse Science Scholarships. Three of the trip winners are from California:

WILLIAM EDWIN DIBBLE, age 17, Herbert Hoover High School, Glendale

PATRICIA LEE CHILDRESS, age 17, Alexander Hamilton High School, Los Angeles

ALAN ROBERT JOHNSTON, age 16, Van Nuys High School, Van Nuys

Twenty other California high school students received honorable mention.

SAN FRANCISCO PRESS CLUB JOURNALISM SCHOLARSHIPS

The Board of Directors of the Press Club of San Francisco has voted to continue the club's scholarship awards in the fields of press and radio in 1948. The competition is open to all journalism students in California high schools north of Tehachapi Pass. Regulations of the contest, when available for publication, may be secured from James Nutter, San Francisco News, 812 Mission Street, San Francisco, who is serving as chairman of the Scholarship Committee. The closing date for entries is April 17, 1948, and the awards will be announced on Saturday, May 1.

PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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- DONDLINGER, PETER T. *Manual of What and Where in Up-to-Date GI Education: For Returned Service Men and Women and Others*. New York: Richard R. Smith, Publisher, 1946. Pp. 180.
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- GOODRICH, LOWELL P. *Education for Life Adjustment*. Eighty-eighth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Milwaukee Public Schools, for the School Year Ending June 30, 1947. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Board of School Directors, 1947. Pp. 52.
- GRIEDER, CALVIN, and BALLOU, STEPHEN B. *Colorado Rural Teachers—Their Living and Working Conditions*. The Report of a Survey Made by The Colorado Association of School Boards in 1946. Boulder, Colorado: The Colorado Association of School Boards, University of Colorado, 1947. Pp. 110.
- Growth and Development*. Review of Educational Research, Vol. XVII, No. 5, December, 1947. Washington: American Educational Research Association, Pp. 301-404.
- HILL, KATHERINE ELIZABETH. *Children's Contributions in Science Discussions*. A Consideration of Children's Verbal Responses in Relation to Certain Objectives for Science Instruction. Contributions to Education, No. 931. New York: Columbia University, Teachers College, Bureau of Publications, 1947. Pp. viii + 96.
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DIRECTORY OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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